WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1875.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

SLAUGHTER AT KENESAW MOUNTAIN

THE ACCOUNT FROM THE MEMOIRS.

AS TRIED BY THE OFFICIAL RECORDS.

AND FOUND ABUNDANTLY WANTING.

General Thomas, Though Bead, Yet speaks by the Book Through His Correspondence - Glaring Dis-

crepancies Between Sherman in 1864 and Sherman in 1875-What Eleven Years May do to the Memory of a Koldier.

(Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Ga-zette.) Washington, May 20, 1875.
There was no military movement made by
Sherman, from the time he began the Atlanta campaign till the end of the war, which brought campaign thi the end of the war, which designs such reverse criticism upon him from the armies which he commanded as the assault upon Kene-saw mountain. By the almost universal verdict along the lines, it was adjudged an utterly need-less more, and so an inexcusable slaughter. Be-fore the assault he had Thomas with 90,000 in front of the enemy's centre. That enemy was not over 45,000 strong, and he had Schoneld and McPherson, with over 35,000, to operate on the fighk, and force the evacuation of Kenesaw with out a battle, exactly as was done a few days after the assault. And these three armies, which had been fighting for three years, did not approthen, and have never appreciated Sher-s reasons for hurling two of them against an times necessary to assault forthed lines, and to show the enemy that on occasion "he would as-sault, and that boildly." And it cost over two thousand veterans killed and wounded, to teach those who survived such a

Iesson as this:

Those who read Sherman's memoirs from the stand-point of the three armies then operating under him, will naturally look for his account of Keneraw, and all material points are hereby given in full. "During the 24th and 25th of June, (deneral Schofield extended his right as far as prudent so as to compel the enemy to thin out his lines correspondingly, with the intention to make two strong assaults at points where success would give us the kreatest advantage. I had consulted General Thomas, NcPherson, and Schofield, and we all agreed that we could not, with prudence, stretch out any more, and, therefore, there was no alternative but to attack fortified lines, a thine carefully avoided up to that time. I reasoned if we could make a breach anywhere near the rebel centre, and thrust an astrong head of column, that with the one modely of our army we could held in check the corresponding wing of the enemy, and with the other sweep in flank and overwheim the other half. The 27th of June was kived as the day for the attempt, and in order to oversee the whole, and to be in close communication with all parts of the army, I had a place cleared on the top of a SHERNAN'S VERSION OF RENESAW. nd to be in close communication with all passes of the army, I had a place cleared on the top of a util to the rear of Thomas centre, and had the regraph wires laid to it. The points of attack were chosen and the troops were all prepared with as little demonstration as possible. About

with as little demonstration as possible. About to a m. of the day appointed the troops moved to the arrant, and all along our lines for ten miles a furious fire of artillery and muskerry was kept up. At all points the enemy met us with determined courage and in great lorse. MicPherson's attacking column fought up the lace of the lesser Kenesaw, but could not reach the summit. About a mile to the right, just below the Dallas word. Thereal areaching the country ranched the

ining had to be done, and I had resolved on this move, as reported in my displact to Gen. Halleck on July 1.

"General Schofield is now south of Olley's creek, and on the head of Nicksjack. I have been hurrying down provisions and forage, and to-morrow night propose to move McFaerson from the jeft to the extreme right back of General Thomas. This will bring my right within three miles of the Chattanhoochee river, and about five miles from the railroad. By this movement I think I can force Johnson to move his whole army down from Kenelaw to defend his railroad and the Chattanhoochee, when I will (by the left finak) reach the railroad below Marfetta, but in this I must cut loose from the railroad with ten days' supplies in wagons. Johnston may come out of his intrenchment to attack Thomas, which is exactly what I want, for General Thomas is well intrenched on a line parallel with the energy south of Kenesaw. I think that Allatoons and the line of the Etowah are strong enough for me to venture on this move. The movement is substantially down the Sandtown road straight for Atlanta."

"McPherson drew out his lines during the night of July 2, leaving Ganard's cavalry, dismounted. occupying his trenches, and moved to the rear of

WHAT THE RECORDS SAY ABOUT KENESAW WHAT THE RECORDS SAY ABOUT KENESAW.

The following field dispatches from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Schoffeld, who was operating on the the right, will be sufficient to show that the latter was extending his lines during the 25th and also during the 25th, the day of the assault.

Sherman to Schoffeld, June 25: Is the brigade acress Olivy's creek above the Sandtowa road, or at the road?

Sherman to Schoffeld, June 25: All right. Be at the road?

Sherman to Schofield, June 26: All right. Be exercial of a brigade so expessed, but I am withing to risk a good deal.

Sherman to Schofield, June 26: Gold bridge should be made to-night across Offer's creek.

where the brigade is across, and operations rewhere the brigade is across, and operations resumed there in the morning early.

Shetman to Schoneld, June 27, 11:45 a, m.:
Neither McPherson nor Thomas has succeeded
in breaking through, but each has made substantial progress at some cost. Push your operations
on the flank, and keep me advised.

The following parts of dispatches to Genera
Thomas bear upon the same point:
Sherman to Thomas, June 27, 1:30 p. m.: Schofield has one division close up on the Powder
Spring road, and the other (division) across
Oiley's creek, about two miles to his right and
rear. Nerman to Thomas, June 27, 4:10 p. m.: Scho-neld has gained the crossing of Olloy's crock on the Sandtewn road, the only advantage of the day.

Sherman to Thomas, June 21, evening: Scho-field has the Sandtown road, within eleven miles of the Chattahoochee, and we could move by that flank.

As will be seen from the extracts quoted from the memoirs, Gen. Sherman claims that the assault was the result of a consultation and agreement between himself and Generals Thomas, McPherson and Schofield. Two of these officers are new dead, and at present the field orders of Gen. Thomas are alone accessible. The whole tenor of these, however, disputes Gen. Sherman's claim, as will now appear.

From his telegraph station, on a hill in rear of Thomas' centre, Gen. Sherman communicated with Thomas throughout the day. Of these disputches the following bear upon the question at issue:

THOMAN TO SHERMAN—S A. M., JUNE T.,

"The movement of my troops against the enemy's work has commenced.

"Groo. H. Thomas, M. G."

Which was answered as follows:

"Everything moving well on this flank, and Schoffeld reports the same, Push your troops with all the energy possible.

W. T. S." with all the energy possible. W. I. S.
THEMMAS TO SHERMAN—INFIELD, 9 A. M., JUNE 27
"General Howard reports that he has advanced
and is doing well. I have not yet received report
from Palmer. Gro, H. Thomas,
"Major General."

"All well. Keep things moving. W. T. S." THOMAS TO SHEMMAN-10:45 A. M., JUNE 37.

"Yours received. General Harker's brigade advanced to within twenty paces of the enemy's breastworks, and was repulsed with canister at that range, General Harker losing an arm, General Wagner's brigade of Newton's division, supporting General Harker, was so severely handled that it is compelled te reorganize. Colonel Mitchell's brigade of Davis' division captured one line of rebel breastworks, which they still hold, McLook's brigade was alsa very severely handled, nearly every colonel being killed or wounded. Col. McCooke wounded. It is compelled to fall back and reorganize. The troops are all too much exhausted to advance, but we hold all we have gained."

SEEENAN TO THOMAS, JUNE 27, 11:45 A. M. "McPherson's column marched to the top of the hill through very tangled brush, but was repulsed: it is found almost impossible to deploy, but they still hold the ground. I wish you to study well the positions and if it be possible to break the line do it; it is easier now than it will be hereafter. I hear Loggett's guns well behind the mountain. A little later Sherman again urged Thomas to make a second assault, as the following dispatch shows:

"McPherson and Schofield are at a dead-lock.
Do you think you can can carry any of the enemy's main's line to-day? McPherson's men are up to the abstis, and can't more without the direct assault. I will order the assault if you think you can succeed at any point. Schofield has one division close up on the Powder road, and the other across Olley's creek, two miles to his right and rear."

sent the following reply, expressing himself de-cidedly against a second assault: THOMAS TO SHERMAN, 1:40 P. M., 27TH JUNE. THOMAS TO SHERMAN, 1:40 P. M., 27TH JUNE.

Your dispatches 11:45 and 1:30 p. m. roceived.

Davis' two brigades are now within sixty yards of
the enemy's intrenchments. Davis reports that
he does not think he can carry the works by
assault, on account of the steepness of the hill;
but he can hold his position, put in one or two
batterys to-night, and probably drive them out tomorrow morning. General Howard reports the
same. Their works are from sixto seven feet
high and nine feet thick. In front of Howard
they have a very strong abatis. Davis loss in
officers has been very heavy. Nearly all the field
officers of McCook's brigade, with McLook, have officers has been very heavy. Nearly all the held officers of McCook's brigade, with McCook, have been killed or wounded. From what the officers tell me I do not think we can carry the works by arasult at this point to-day, but they can be approached by saps and theenemy driven out.

"Very respectfully."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General."

SHEEMAN TO THOMAS, JUNE 27-2:25 p. m. SHRIMAN TO THOMAS, JUNE II—III p. m.
"Secure what advantageous ground you have
ained; but is there anything in the enemy's
revent position that if we should approach
y regular saps he could not make a dozen
cw parajets before our saps were completed;
ioes the nature of the ground warrant the time
ecessary for regular approaches."

To this Thomas returned the following very
ecided answer:

"Your dispatch of 2225 received. We still hold all the ground we have gained, and the division commanders report their ability to hold. They also report the enemy's works exceedingly strong in fact, so strong that they cannot be carried by assault, except by immense sacrifice, even if they can be carried at all. I think, therefore, the best chance if to approach them by regular saps if we can find a lavorable approach to batter them down. We have already low heavily to-day without gaining any material advantage. One or two more such assaults would use up this army.

"G. H. Thomas, M. G."

These protests of General Thomas against repeating the assault are the only ones accessible at present. Officers who were present and heard it dictated, speak of a final one much more emphatic than any given above, which effectively settled the question of another assault in the negative. But this letter is dealing with the written recerds.

"Schobeld has gained the crossing of Olley's creek, so the Sandtown road, the only advantage of the day. You may order all ground of value gained to day to be secured, and prepare batte.

we can resort to regular approaches."

THOMAS TO SHERMAN JUNE 27, 6 P. M.

"The assault of the enemy's works in my front was well arranged, and the officers and nien went to their work with the greatest coolness and galliantry. The failure to carry them is due only to the strength of the works, and to the fact that they were well manned, thereby enabling the seemy to hold them securely against the assault. We have lost nearly 2,000 officers and men among them two brigade commanders, Gen. Harker, commanding a brigade in Newton's division, and Col. Jun McCook commanding a brigade in Jeff Davis' division, both reported to be mortally wounded, besides some six or eight field officers killed. Both Gen. Harker and Col. McCook were wounded on the enemy's breastworks, and all say that had they not been wounded we would have driven the enemy from his works. Both Gen. Howard and Palmer think that they can find favorable positions on their lines for placing batteries for enfinding the enemy's works. We took between ninety and one hundred prisoners "Respectivity. Geometh Thomas."

ELEMENT TO THOMAS, JUNE 21, EVENING.

"Let your troops fortify as close up to the enemy as nossible. Get roop sould be to the enemy as nossible. Get roop sould be the enemy as nossible. Cet roop sould be the enemy as nossible.

"Respectivity, GEORGE H. THOMAS,"
hereman to Thomas, June T., eventure.

"Let your troops fortify as close up to the enemy as possible. Get good positions for artiliery, and group your command as conveniently as you can by come and divisions, keeping reserves. Schoneld has the Sandtown road within cloven miles of the Chattahoechee, and we could move by that finals. The question of supplies will be the only obe. I regret beyond measure the loss of two such young and dashing officers as Harker and lian McCook. McPherson lost two or three of his young and dashing officers, which is apt to be the case in unsuccessful assaults. Had we broken the line to day it would have been most declaive; but, as it is, our loss is small compared with some of those Plast. It should not in the least discourage us A time? assaults are necessary and lagritude. At Arkanas Post we succeeded: at Vicksburg we failed. I do not think our loss to day greater than Johnston's when he stracked hooker and Schodeid the first day we occupied our present ground."

The cacuses made to General Thomas for the absault in the last part of the above dispatch are significant.

The came evening he telegraphed Halleck, intimating as a reason for the assault that the position could not well be turned without abandoning the railroad.

"I cannot well turn the position of the enemy without abandoning may railroad, and we are already so far from our supplies that it is as much as the road can do to feed and supply the army. There are no supplies of my kind here. I can press Johnston and keep him from re-enforcing Lee, lat to assault him in position will cost us more lives than we can gare."

And yet at 9 o'clock the same evening he telegraphed General Thomas:

"Are you willing to risk the move on Fulton, catting lose from our railroad? It would bring matters to a crisis, and Schoheld has secured the way."

But his excuses to Generals Halleck and Grant

way."

But his excuses to Generals Halleck and Grant
a few days later cap the climax of all which the
records contain in regard to kenesaw. Witness
the following:

EHERMAN TO HALLECK, JULY 9. The amount I made was no mistake. I had to do it. The enemy, and our own army and officers, had settled down into the conviction that the assamit of lines formed no part of my game, and the moment the ceneny was found behind anything like a parapet, why, everybody would deploy, throw up counter works and take it easy, leaving it to the 'Old Man' to turn the position. Had the assault been made with one fourth more vigot, mathematically, I would have put the head of George Thomas' whole army right through Johnston's deployed line, on the best ground for goalsnot, while my whole forces were well in hand on roads converging to my then object, Marietta."

And the following:
SHERMAN TO GRANT—JULY 12.

"I regarded an assault on the 27th June necessary, for two good reasons: first, because the enemy, as well as my own army, had settled down into the belief that 'flanking' was my game, and second, that on that day and ground, had the assault succeeded, I could have broken Johnston's centre and pushed his army back in confusion and with great loss to his bridges over the Chattahochist. We lost nothing in morals in the assault, for I followed it upon the extrame right, and compile of the meaning of the service of keness w, Smyrna camp ground and the Chattahocohee in quick succession."

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

CARFILL ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE.

IMPEACHMENT OF TILTON'S VERACITY ENGINEER HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

Inventory of the Effects of a Ruined Man.

Change of the Charge Against Beecher from Insult to Seduction and Adultery-That Winsted Affair and the Size of the School Girl-Bessie Turner's and Mrs. Tilton's Truthfulness Demonstrated, &c.

Evarts Proceeds to Separate the Gold from the Dross. New York, June 1.—The Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed to-day, and Mr. Evarts continued his summing up. He said he had endeavored to lay before the justy the situation of the parties as set forth in their character and relations, which enables the jury to judge of their movements. He would call attention of the jury to the fact that in December, 1870, Beecher referred Bowen to his (Beecher's), wife. The was an aspect attempted to be introduced in this case; that there was an attempt on the part of Beecher to preclude all knowlege of his relations with Mrs. Tilton from his wife. But the parties on the other side never sought for any papers in the other side never sought for any papers in proof of this accusation. But when Bowen was re-lerred to Mrs. Beecher he was told that Mrs. Beecher had letters of her husband's received from Mrs. Tilton while she was in Marietta, so that the jury could have no doubt but that all lisecher's correspondence was in the hands of his wife. Counsel then referred to

THE MEETING BETWEEN BEECHER AND TILTON THE MEETING BETWEEN BEECHER AND TILTON on the 30th of December, 1870, and said that evidence entirely refuted the theory of the plaintiff, and showed that the testimony was faise to his own knowledge. Tilton, in his direct examination, denied there was any preparation or incompatibility of views between him and his wife until the mual abandoning of his home by Mrz. Tilton. In the light of the evidence, said counsel, what became of this view of the plaintiff and of the faith of the jury in the foundation of a cause thus laid in falsehood? The evidence was very plain as given by Beecher, supported by Bessie Turner, Bowen, and Mr. Bell. According to Beecher

THESE CAME LINE A THUNDER BALL n, a revelation of cruelty upon the wife and infidelity of her husband. This revelation of the infidelity of her husband. This revelation came from Bessie Turner, and when he was spoken to on the subject he referred them to his wife, and there was a conclusion in which Deacon Beli took part, and then came the slip from Beecher to his wife when he was busy and could not attend to the matter. In the conversation between Bowen and Beecher there was disclosed to Bowen this whole transaction, and he was referred to Mrs. Beecher as having the largest knowledge of the facts bearing on the subject, and the views and opinions of Mrs. Beecher being then formed were no doubt conveyed to Bowen when he went there. Beecher then took counsel with Beli, one of his parishioners, about the matter, and asked his advice. Beecher stated to him that Mrs. Tilton had leit her husband's board and gone to her mother's, and that mother's, and that

MR. TILTON'S LICENTIOUSNESS had been very low, and his conduct to Mrs. Tilton had been marked with great cruelty. That Mirs. Tilton had sent to consult him and Mrs. Beecher had been brought into the conference. Now, said the counsel, the jury had the touching testimony of Bessie Turner with regard to that wite's midnight flight from the house and Bessie's following the next morning and taking the child. wite's midnight flight from the house and Bessie's following the next morning and taking the children with her. The jury had the proof of Titton's cruelty and profligacy, and that his wife needed protection permanently until a separation was obtained. Beecher's note to his wife, said Evarts, read that he was inclined to think Mrs. Beecher was right, and that separation was best. Counsel then referred to the testimony of Mr. Storrs in reference to Titton calling on him on 2d January, 1871, when he asked Mr. Storrs to go around and see Moulton in regard to stories which were being circulated about him. When Titton was called to the stand on rebuttal he did not contradict Storrs' story.

Storrs' Story.

THE NEXT MOVEMENT

resulted, also, in the troubles of Tilton, and they were forced on Beecher's attention. When Tilton was deposed as editor and publisher by Bewen, and received contracts instead, Oliver Johnson, then on the Independent, hinted to Tilton that Bowen had heard stories prejudicial to his character, and he had better see him. Bowen had talked to Johnson about these stories, who in turn informed Tilton, as a friend, of these stories. According to Bowen's own words, the stories about Tilton came to him in clouds. Counsel would ask Tilton if, after his interview with Howen, he did not go to his house and amounce himself as being rulsed, and at the same time he tries to make it appear and says he was not rulned; that he had then property, as he testified, to the extent of about \$20,000. It came to his: That he had a house and furniture and the sum of \$4,000 with Woodruff & Robinson, on which he got a little interest, and he had a plece of land in Prospect park, which produced him assessments. [Laughter.]

This man, said the speaker, swore that he was a man of property at this period, gentlemen, to impore upon your credulity. All the money he had since 18T1, outside of what he pleked up in lecturing tours, was the \$4,000 he has with Woodruff & Robinson, the scame to the sound from Beecher and the \$4,000 that he also got from Beecher. At the end of 18T1, said Mr. Evarts, Tilton was crushed so far as pecuniary matters were concerned. Shortly after Bowen took the paper to Beecher which was to drive bim out of Brooklyn. He (Bowen) shook his fist in Tilton's face, and said if he ever acknowledged that he (Bowen) had anything to do with this letter he would cashier him from the independent.

was pilled by This Engineer
and he was boisted by it himself. The jury knew
that this man was ruined, but he swere himself
that he was not. Tilton did not stand on the velvet with Henry C. Bowen, as he supposed he did.
The counsel would show that at every stop Tilton has invented, and continued foolish and captions views which would not stand the light of
investigation. Mrs. Mitchell had testified that
Tilton was in and out of his wile's chamber with
Moulton against her remonstrance, and this was
done to obtain from Mrs. Tilton the paper which
he got, and Tilton himself says he told his wife
of his troubles, whatever they were, and he told
her he got the note of the 20th from her to be used
in an interview between him and Beccher. He
says his troubles and his difficulties brought up
this matter between him and his wife. Noulton
says he does not remember that Mrs. Tilton was
sick.
Gentlemen, what would you think of a man who
could not remember going into this woman's
clambor assign her higher on the heel and could

Gentlemen, what would you think of a man who could not remember going into this weaman's chamber, seeing her lying on the bed, and could not remember if Mrs. Tilton was sick, though he was there, according to Mrs. Mitchell's testimony. The jury had been but dull witnesses if they wanted any person to interpret to them the character of the testimony given by these witnesses. Suffice it to say that on this testimony the jury knew that Tiliyn was ruiced, and he knew it, and his actions toward Beecher were governed by that knowledge. The charge at first was improper proposals, continued up to the interview of December 30, and so it, remained, so far as outsiders knew, after that interview up to the month of July 24, when it was

CHANGED TO A CHARGE OF ADULTERY. Sowen says he told Tilton on the 28th of Decem-

Bowen says he told Tilton on the 25th of Decomber that he should sever his entire connection with the Independent and the other paper. Plaintiff had proved by his own witners that on the 25th of December he knew he was rulned, and that the ax had absolutely fallen.

The court here took a recess.

After the recess Mr. Evarts said another element bearing on the case grew out of the real gravity, weight and substance of these imputations, which had come to Bowen's knowledge and guided him in his decision, growing out of the interview between Beecher and Tilton on December 30. Tilton had no difficulty in brushing away the facts, but they returned again and threw discredit on him, and proved him to be falise.

If Tilton's character and conduct was such as to justify or demand dismissal from the contracts, Bowen was justified by law in dismissal from the contracts, Bowen was pustified by law in dismissal from the contracts, Tilton's conduct with a young lady when on a lecturing tour was regarded as unecemily and profligate, Tilton said when this was brought to Bowen, that it was an old affair, and that the lady was a school-girl placed in his energe by his wife, and in the letter dated in 1859 instead of 1579, the lady was represented as a little girl. wife, and in the fetter dated in 1869 instead of 1870, the lady was represented as a little girl. This was an element showing that Howen had solid ground in his opinion for the coarse he took with Tilton. Tilton and Moulton always said that Bowen had no defense against paying the money, and that he knew he had no defense. The girl was about 22 years of age and weighed at out 180 pounds, (laughter,) and was twice as large as Mrs. Tilton. The relations he held with this young ledy were such that the plaintiff held no shamefulness in them, but if Beecher had taken Mrs. Tilton to W insted and they had occurred the same Book Togerhem.

OCCUPIED THE SAME BOOM TOGETHER OCCUPIED THE SAME BOOM TOGETHERS
and read Milton, how soon the other side would
have seized on the chance that would have been
offered to them. Counsel declared that circumstances threw discredit on Tilton and his oath in
relation to the matter. Counsel than passed to
the Bowen-Tilton interview, to which he asked
the attention of the jury.
In that interview Mr. Tilton told Mr. Bowen of

MR. BEECHER'S HORRIBLE PROPLICACY with his (Tilton's) wife, and that, in Bowen's estimation, eclipsed all the other stories, and then they decided on writing the letter which was to drive Beecher from Brooklyn. Now, the missive is forged and the messenger charged, and if Bowen had not got Beecher he had got Tilton body and soul, and had got under his (Tilton's) signature the bold blackmail letter. Bowen seals the letter and hands it to Beecher, who read it, but did not fall down dead, but said: "This is sheer insanity; the man is mad." That was enough for Bowen. He said to himself the charges were like, and if these charges were true it would have brought some contrasticn the face, some tremor

Then Howen said that no matter what Mrs. Tilton told her hurband, or what he charged, there was no consciousness of the offense displayed in Mr. Heecher's countenance.

All that happened was that Mr. Beecher was aware of Mr. Tilton's cumity towards him, and how Bowen must have rubbed the hands of his understanding together when he heard of this. Mr. Beecher ask of Bowen if he came there as a friend, according to the latter's testimony, and Howen answered that he was not hestite to him. If Mr. Beecher had been present at this interview before this between Tilton and Bowen in the latter's parlor, what would he have thought of Bowen's conduct? These conspirators, B. wen, Tilton and Moulton, when they were together thought that no eye ever saw or no ear ever heard their machinations. If nothing had happened to Beecher, from the interview of December 25, a good deal happened to Tilton and Bowen. The latter saw in what a light his companionship with Tillon placed him, and hastened to leare it. Beecher told Bowen of the horrible stories about Tilton, of his cruelty to his wife, and her flight from the house, together with the Bessie Turner story.

Mr. Beecher thought Tilton was not a fit man

from the house, together with the Bessie Turner story.

Mr. Beecher thought Tilton was not a it man to be on the Independent, and Howen had then his mind made up on the subject, and had aiready told Tilton on the 20th that he was going to discharge him. The nature of the interview was that which Mr. Beecher did not care that, said Mr. Evarts, susppling his ingers, for the missive he (Howen) bire to him, but Howen was airaid it might go abroad about his connection with the matter. The jury were men of common sense, and were not to discard all reason when they came into the jury box. Did they believe that a man, a paster, moving in the sciety which he did occupied with Mrs. Tilton, the relations of PARAMOUR AND MISTERSS.

that a man, a paster, meving in the selety which he did occupied with Mirk. Tilton, the relations of he did occupied with Mirk. Tilton, the relations of PARAMOVE AND MISTERSA, and that after eighteen months it came to the husband's cars, and everything was going all smoothly and quietly? Did the jury thick that this woman would pick a quarted with her husband and leave his roof, when her husband had condoned the offense, and thus make it public? Could they issagine that a wife so situated, so sensitive on the question of secrecy could rush out of that home and leave her shame on the hands of her husband? Did they think Heary Ward Beccher would turn this woman over to his wife to apply to her all the examination that one woman would apply to another, a fallen one? If the jury would not take philosophy and the teachings of the Scripture on this subject, let them take the generosity of Mirs. Beecher's heart, which was inconsistent with a course of profligacy which hardened the hearts. Do men, said counsel, gather figs of thistless or grapes of thorns, or having set thorns do they expect a vintage? Counsel then reverted to the interview bethe alleged adulters, and the lojured husband, after these two men had been brought together, and Mr. Evarts said he thought this was a more significant interview than any other. If any occasation was made at all, it was made then. Whatever of confession, concession or acquiessonce on the part of the accused ever took place took place then and there. That was the period of the situation and aspect of affairs all aroun?.

Mr. Tilton had then got, as he says, from his wife a paper, written in his own hand, of some charseter and import that is admitted. He got it in her sick room by efforts persisted in day wife a paper, written in his own hand, of some character and import that is admitted. He got it in her sick-room by efforts persisted in day alter day against the remonstrance of the nurse. He got that paper on the 29th and presented it on the 30th. That paper was destroyed by Theodore Tilten, and given to him to destroy by Francis D. Moulton. What justification was there for Moulton, after the tripartite agreement was slyned, to give this paper to Tilton to destroy? The jury had here a self-confessed, absolute treachery and absolute conviction of there parties' own false-hood. Mr. Charles Storrs, in his textimony, said he told Moulton that Sam Wilkeson had stated that all the papers should be burned, and that Moulton said they were all burned and laughed, and then stated that Henry Ward Beochet thinks they are burned. If they were burned what would Theodore de with his troubles' There was only the one paper burned, and that was the missive obtained from Mrs. Tilton. Adjourned.

The Scourge Again Rampant in the Forests-Fighting to Escape Cremation. New York, June 1.—A Port Jervis dispatch says: Reports from Sullivan and Delaware counties state that heavy forest fires have again broken out in the mountains, and are doing much damage. The sky in that direction has been illuminated for several nights. The village of Bethel, in Sullivan county, was surrounded two days, and was saved after

A FIGHT WITH THE FLAMES for a day and a night by the populace. Three buildings were burned. Two men, James Heath burned in making their escape through the burnburned in making their escape through the burning timber. Near Manayunk Valley the fires
were started Thursday by a farmer named John
Stanton, who set fire to a log pile in one of his
fields. That fire has spread northward into
Sacket Pond region, and southward through the
town of Forestburg, carrying destruction before
it. In the towns of Fallsburg and Mamakating
the confiagrations are so fierce that

PANILIES HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO PLY

the confingrations are so fierce that

YAMILIES HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO FLY
from their houses to save their lives, leaving all
their houses to save their lives, leaving all
their household goods, stock, &c., to be destroyed.
In Delsware county details of the extent of the
fires and damage done have not been received.
The lices of one life is reported, that of William
Corbin, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Bainbridge, who was surrounded while fighting fire
in a piece of woods on his farm, and, being overcome by heat and smoke, could not escape. His
remains were recovered on Saturday, burned
almost to ashes.

Lewes, Dell., June 1.—The barn and other
building of Harbeson Hickman, in this town, were
burned to-day. Loses \$10,000; partially insured.

Memphis, June 1.—Last Sunday night a fire
broke out in Badger's saddler-shop, at Ripley,
Tenn., and soon spread to the adjoining buildings
and destroyed the greater part of the business
portion of the town. Total lose, \$30,00. The
heaviest loseses are: (Joldham's hotel, \$15,000;
Graves & Fairout's dry goods store, \$6,000, and
Herndon's livery stable, \$0,000. Amount of insurance unknown.

New York. June 1.—A fire broke out this afternoon in Kiersted & Smith's planing mill, 714
and '716 East Ninth street—a five-story brick
building. Owing to the nature of the contents
the fiames spread rapidly and extended to Grammar school No. 36, adjoining. Luckily the children had been dismissed before the fire was discovered. Both buildings were entirely destroyed,
with the double-tenement house, Nos, 718 and
720. The latter contained twenty families, all of
whom meved out in time and saved some of their
furniture. The losses are estimated at \$195,000.

He Gives His Financial Views to the Louis-

ville Board of Trade.

Louisville, June 1.—Secretary Bristow made a brief address to the merchants and citizens at the Board of Trade to-day, in the course of which he said: "In my judgment, there can be no return of real and solid prosperity until we build our financial system upon a sounder and securer basis. It must be based upon money, upon that which is recognized throughout the world, that which has an intrinsic value, and which may be used not only as a medium of exchange, but as a representative of values everywhere. We may have an apparent temporary prosperity, may inflate values and produce an abnormal activity; may make one man rich and many others poor, by resorting to temporary expedients, but I re-peat, real, substantial, enfuring prosperity is to be reached only on the basis of a solid foundation of actual money.

CENTENNIAL.

Activity of the Cause in the British Provines. OTTAWA, June 1.—Hon. Mr. St. Just will leave immediately for Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, where he will arrange with the local government, as he has already done in Ontario, for the appointment of boards charged with making preparations for the proper representation of these Provinces at the Philadelphia Centennial. High authorities in New Foundland have expressed a desire to co-operate with Canada in sending articles to the Centennial. British Columbia and Manitoba are making active preparations to participate in the Canadian representation.

Unicaso, June 1.—The convention of the Na-tional Temperance Association began this morn-ing. Among the delegates are Miss Weichmary, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Denman, president of the New Jersey Temperance Union. Vice President Wilson delivered the opening address, after which a letter of greeting from Hon. Schuyler Colfax was read. Hon. Hiram Price, of Daven-Coliax was read. Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport, was chosen president, and Hon. Joshua Nye, of New Hampshire, first vice president, with other vice presidents representing various State unions. Vice presidents at large were elected as follows: Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Schuyler Coliax, Hon. Henry Wilson, Mrs. Jonnie Weiling, Rev. John Russell, Thomas B. Hunt and Mrs. Mary Livermore. John N. Stearns was elected secretary. In the afternoon session most of the delegates were present and listened to an address of welcome from Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of Chicago.

Strike of City Laborers. New York, June 1.—The laborers employed by the Board of Public Works on the boulevards struck this afternoon on account of the reduction of wages by the city government. They at-tempted to march to the City Hall, and a procession of 2,500 men was formed. The police ordered aton of 2,000 men was formed. The police ordered them to stop, and they quietly dispersed. Several hundred proceeded in squads to the City Hali and sent a committee to Gen. Fits John Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, to state their grievances. He replied that the reduction had been ordered by the city authorities, and his department could not interfere. The men retired disappointed, but there was no disturbance.

Charleston Items. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.-C. P. Leslie, member of the State Legislature, is reported to have absconded to avoid arrest on a charge of defraud-ing the State while Land Commissioner during the Scott administration. The proceedings were directed by the State authorities, and the bail was fixed at \$440,000. Leslie is also charged with election france and rioting.

The funding of the State debt goes on rapidly, the amount aiready funded being \$6,000,600, or about one half the entire debt.

The Academy of Music in this city has been purchased for \$82,000 by John E. Owens, the comestian, under whose suspices it will hereafter be conducted.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

GRADUAL DICREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBP.

RUFUS INGALLS, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

CALL FOR TEN MILLION FIVE-TWENTIES.

Assignments by the Attorney General.

Commissioners of Alabama Claims-Distilled Spirits in Warehouse-King Scott a Little Ahead of King Garrett This Deal-The Army and Navy-Finances, &c.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$517,515.77, and from customs \$156,809.34.

It is estimated that the internal revenue receipts for the present fiscal year will aggregate \$100,600,000,

Distilled Spirits in Warehouse The official report of the amount of distilled The omicial report of the amount of distilled spirits remaining in warehouse on the 30th of April, made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shows that there were 13,322,118 gallons on hand at that time: of this amount 5,883,329 gallons were taxable at 70 cents; and 7,483,789 taxable at 90 cents per gallon.

Disbursements by the Government. Discursements by the covernment.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the menth of May, 1875, were as follows: On account of, civil and miscellaneous, 84,331,984.75; War, 83,225,381,55; Navy, 8596,551.29; Interior. (Indians and Pensions.) \$5,807,895.85; total, \$15,361,183.37. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

From the European Squadron. A dispatch received at the Navy Depar esterday from Rear Admiral John L. Worden, commanding our vessels on the European station, dated Ville Franche, May 13, announces that the steamers Franklin and Juniata left Spezia on the 6th of May and arrived at Ville Franche on the 7th. The Alaska sailed from Spezia on the 10th of May, reached Genoa the same day, and was expected at Ville Franche by the 15th.

Naval Affairs. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder, or-dered to the steamer Blue Light, at New York. Lieut. Fred. Collins, commanding the United States Barien expedition, and Lieuts. S. C. Paine, John T. Sullivan, Joseph G. Eaton and Assistant Surgeon Ernest Norfiest, detached from the Da-rien surveying expedition, and to continue on temporary duly connected with that survey. Reorganization of the Attorney General's

Office. Attorney General Pierrepont has issued the Attorney General Pierrepont has issued the order designating the heads of bureaus in the Department of Justice: Bureau of the Supreme Court.—Assistant Attorney General not yet appointed. Bureau of the Court of Claims—Assistant Attorney General, Thomas Simons. Bureau of Legal Investigations—Alexander J. Bentley. Bureau of official Correspondence—A. R. Dutton. Bureau of the Chief Clerk—A. J. Falls, the chief clerk, having resigned, to take effect on the 30th instant—no assignment is made. Bureau of Criminal Law—Edward R. French.

Bonds Called In.

The following call for coupon bonds was issued by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Cenant res-"Notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as \$20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the lat day of September. 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will case on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds, known as the fourth series, act of February 25, 1892, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: \$60-Ne. 29801 to No. 21600; \$100-Ne. 51601 to No. 51600; \$100-Ne. 50501 to No. 21501 to No. 21500; \$100-Ne. 50501 to No. 21500, all lociusive. The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is \$10,000,000. United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the 'Loan Division of the Secretary's Office.'

Impreved Condition of the Army.

By a statement from the Adjutant General's office, it appears that the desertions from the army since the lat of July last have diminished more than one half in comparison with those in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and the number of re-onlistmentments have averaged three times as much during the same period. The desertions averaged 385 per month during the first named period and 172 per month during the year ending June 30, 1874, and have averaged 182 per month during the present fiscal year. These statistics show that the tone and condition of the army is elevated, and speak well for the management of the army by the War Hepartment. This increasing contentment indicates kind, methodical and considerate treatment of the enlisted men by the officers, as well as the effect of enlightened legislation in 1872 looking to a gradual increase of pay, rewarding length of service and faithful service, encouraging re-enlistments and providing for a system of deposits, which are foreitted by desertion. But Congress appropriated for the pay of the army less than the War Department estimated by \$60,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and there is a threatened deficiency, so that (as set forth in an order of the War Department) officers and men may be able to receive only one half or two thirds pay for the month of June, and they may be compelled to wait for the same until a deficiency bill is passed by the next Congress.

Changes in the Quartermaster's Department.

Changes in the Quartermaster's Department The following order was issued from the War Department yesterday: "The President of the United States directs that the following orders be made: Brigadier General M. C. Meigz, quartermaster peneral, is assigned to special duty according to his commission of major general by brevet, under instructions of the Secretary of War, to take effect this day. During the absence of Brigadier General Meigs, Colonel Bufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster general, is assigned to duty as acting quartermaster general, is assigned to duty as setting quartermaster general, having reported from leave of absence, is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster military division of the Pacific. Colonel L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster general, is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster military division of the Atlantic. Major C. G. Sawlette, quartermaster, is assigned to the charge of the quartermaster's depot in New York city, and as chief quartermaster First quartermaster's district. Opptain J. H. Beicher, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and ordered to proceed to Santa Fe, New Mexico, reporting by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty se chief quartermaster district of New Mexico," General Ingalis entered upon the discharge of his duties yesterday. The order of April 18, relieving Major J. M. Moore, quartermaster, from duty in the Department of the Platte and assigning him to duty as chief quartermaster District of New Wexko, has been revoked.

New York Mails. The following order was issued from the War

Yesterday the Postmaster General sent the

Yesterday the Postmaster General sent the following letter to the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, & WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE I. 1871. & Hom. John W. Gierreit, President B. & D. R. R. Baltimore, Maryland:

Sim: I have just been informed by telegraph that the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad carrying the mails from Washington to New York were stopped to-day at West Philadelphia and the wasies transfer of I have notice from Mr. Scott that he will not transport the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Company over the road between Philadelphia and New York. This will make a transfer of the mails from the Baltimore and Ohio cars unavoidable and occasion delay. Mr. Scott offers to take our morning mails from Washington over the Baltimore and Potomac road at \$100 elock, and deliver them in New York one hour in advance of the present time. He also offers to take our mails from New York at \$25 a. m. and deliver them at Washington at \$20 p. m., which would be leaving New York one hour later and arriving at Washington five minutes earlier than under the present arrangement. If the transfer at West Philadelphia from your cars cannot be avoided, the public good will require men accept Mr. Scott's offer. My sense of duty will not permit me to continue a service that must prove so unsatisfactory. The Post United Department will not be involved in any controversy between your company and that represented by Mr. Scott; but it is charged with the duty of conveying the mails by the specifiest rates, when the expense is not thereby increased, and it must, therefore, contract in this instance with the company that has the means of performing the whole service without the delays incident to the transfers referred to.

Alabama Claims. lowing letter to the president of the Baltimore

Alabama Claims.

Cornelius Cole, eq., withdrew his request for the withholding of judgment in case 99, Heary Neusladder vs. United States, and moved that judgment be enspended in case 112, H. Hortsman & Co. Motion sustained.

The following judgments were rendered in favor of claimants: In case 102, Emily Ayers et al., for loss on the Tycoon, \$2.201, interest from April 27, 1844; case 106, Locke & Montague, of San Francisco, for loss on the Crown Point, \$1,058.50; No. 114, James Aathony et al., of Sacramento, Cal., for loss on Crown Point, \$1,508.50; No. 114, James Aathony et al., of Sacramento, Cal., for loss on Crown Point, \$1,510.44; No. 123, E. H. Jones, for loss on Crown Point, \$1,510.44; No. 123, E. H. Jones, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,500.81; No. 124, L. B. Benchley & Co., San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,000; No. 187, Edward Schultz, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,000,95; No. 187, Edward Schultz, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,000,95; No. 171, A. Kohler, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,000,95; No. 172, A. Kohler, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,000,95; No. 172, A. Kohler, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,000,95; No. 172, A. Kohler, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 322, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 322, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 322, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 324, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 324, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 324, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 324, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 324, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 324, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, \$4,22,15; No. 324, H. O. Hyde, assignee, San Francisc

Interest is to be added: Case No. 105, Locke & Montague, of San Francisco, \$2,058,22. Case No. 138, L. B. Benchley, of San Francisco, \$2,962,86. Case No. 136, C. G. Hooker, of San Francisco, \$2,962,86. Case No. 136, C. G. Hooker, of San Francisco, \$1,800,16. In case 17, Mark H. Wentworth, of Portsmouth, N. H., judgment was rondered for \$42,056,51, with interest from April 23, 1864. Cases 220, D. T. & E. E. Hughes, of the United States, \$602, Adolph J. Platt, for loss on the Tycoon, were submitted upon the testimony. The demurrer in case 118, Wm. Gordon, a nature of Scotiand, was sustained, and judgment entered for the respondent. The regular second call of the calender was resumed at case 127, Alice Ann Moore vs. The United States. Several cases being passed to the third call, case 518 was grouped with it and submitted upon the testimony. Frank W. Hacket, for complainant, J. A. J. Creswell, for the Government.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is the recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of May, 1875: \$1,721,149,250 00 Debt Rearing Interest in Lauful Money. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..... 47.375,810 2

\$496,007,055.50 42,240,210,155 76 Cash in the Treasury.

55,345,000 00 \$143,954,710 46

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874. ____ \$12,968,269 28 Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money—Principal outstanding, \$64.623.512; interest accrued and not yet paid, \$1,51,587.80; interest paid by the United States, \$28,264,102.34; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., \$6,116,596.85; balance of interest paid by the United States, \$20,147,505.49.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Intervention in Cuba-The Abolitionists at Work-Derby Thinks the United States

Would Object to British Interference. LONDON, June 2, 5:30 a. m .- A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society, comprising Sir T. Baz-ley, P. Taylor Corbett, Peace, Kinnaird and Evelyn Ashley, all members of Parliament, Everyn Ashley, all memoers of Parlament, yesterday evening presented a memorial to Lord Derby, urging on the Government the duty of taking decisive steps by way of friendly mediation to bring about an equitable termination of the war in Cuba and the abolition of the siare trade.

Mr. Agbley said, as the United States had relinovished the idea of annexing Cuba, its good

Mr. Ashley said, as the United States had relinquished the idea of annexing Cuba, its good offices might be relied on to support this movement.
Cithers of the delegation called attention to the
atroctties in the Coolie traffic.

Lord Derby replied that the Government had
no right to interfere with the Coolie question.
The assertion made by the memoralists that the
Cuban war was fast culminating in favor of the
insurgents was at least premature. He did not
think Spain would view any proposal of mediation favorably. She would doubtless answer:
"We must first finish the Carlists, then we shall
have all eur torees disposable for finishing the
war in Cuba." At the same time, continued Lord
Derby, the British Government would be very
glad to avail itself of any prospect that was offered for putting an end to the existing state of
things in Cuba.

The emancipation of slaves would, no doubt,
scener or later, be accomplished. The slaveowners are aware of this, and are only fighting
for a continuance of the present system. He believed that emancipation could be accomplished.

lieved that emancipation could be accomplished by itself, but must form part of a complete scheme for the pacification of the island. The prefent time, therefore, was not favorable for English interference. He believed the United States had no desire to annex Cuba, but at the same time the American Government and people would receive any attempt of England to inter-fere between Spain and Cuba with considerable suspicion, and be apt to put a wrong construction upon it.

The Committee of Thirty on Executive Powers. Paris, June 1.—The Committee of Thirty have completed their examination of the public powers tien of the Chambers may be demanded during prorogation by a third of the members of each House, instead of one half, as originally provided; that war cannot be declared by the Executive without the assent of the Chambers. The first amendment is opposed by the Government.

GERMANY. The Peace of Europe-BERLIN, June 1.—The Official Gazette, com-menting on the Earl of Derby's statement in the British House of Lords, yesterday, admits that

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 1.—A dispatch from Mahoney City confirms the report that some of the miners had gone to work at one of the collicities of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies at that place this morning at the reduced rate of wages offered by the coal companies. A dispatch from Tremont this afternoon states that the men size reported for work this morning at the East Franklin colliery, near that town, at the reduced wages offered. Several itrances that have long been idle will resume work soon. The prospects for business generally are brightening, and decided improvement in the coal and from trade will probably soon develop itself.

Accident at a Game of Base Ball. COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 1,-During a game of base ball at Buckeye grounds this afternoon an old shed, just outside of the ground, on which one hundred men and boys were scated, gave way,

New Orlieans, June 1.—In the case of Forstall vs. The Board of Litigation Judge Hawkins ren-dered a decision declaring act No. 11, extra session cf1875, so absolutely void that it is entitled to no consideration by the funding board. He therefore issued a mandamus directing the board to fund the bonds issued under acts No. 115 of of 1867, No. 32 of 1870, and No. 15, of February,

Gen. Sheridan Entertained. CHICAGO, June 1 .- An elegant dinner was given to Gen. Sheridan at the Grand Pacific hotel tonight, by a number of his personal friends, who afterwards presented him with a solid silver teaset of six pieces. The marriage of Gen. Shoridan to Miss Rucker will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday evening next.

PHILADELPHIA, June L.—To-night Isaac Ster-ling was struck on the head with a hatchet by his wife and seriously if not fatally injured. The Forged Bonds Case. PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—There are no new developments in the Wishart-Hilt case to-day. It

is hinted that other arrests are to be made. All the Philadelphia parties arrested have been re-leased on ball. PERSONAL Dishop Odenhaimer, of New Jersey, has re-turned to this country from Europe. Judge Edwin Wellen, formerly Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died in Boston Monday night. Massachusetts, died in Boston Monday night.

The President yesterday appointed John J.

Henry, of Delaware, Register of the Lund Office
at Fair Play, Colorado.

The Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of
New York met in Albany yesterday, and elected
Marcus T. Hun reporter of the court.

Geo. Alexander, who was shot by Officer Jas.
Mervine, on Saturday, in Philadelphia, died on
Monday evening from the effect of his wounds.

It is stated that Mr. Takmas Dutton, a clerk
in the Department of Justice, will be appelinted
chief clerk, in place of A. J. Palls, who has resigned.

chief clerk, in place of A. J. Palls, who has resigned.

The Secretary of War left here last evening; for West Point to inspect the Military Academy at that place, and attend the annual examination of cadets there.

Attorney General Pierrepont is in. New York, but will return in a day or two, when it is expected the appointment of a new First Assistant Attorney General will be made.

Major David B. McKibbin, loth cavalry, has been retired by direction of the President, he having been found incapacitated from active service from long and faithful service in the army.

A gestleman lately arrived in San Francisco from Peru contradicts the report of Harry Maiggs' failure, and states that he merely canbeled his engagements, ewing to compileations with the Peruvian Government. He also states that Meiggs will attend the Centennial Exhibition.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

STILL ANOTHER LONG CONFERENCE.

POW-WOW OF THE INDIANS AND SECRETARY.

MEBRASKA RUNTING-GROUNDS DISCUSSED

Partial Agreement to Relinquish Them. Red Cloud's Speech-What He and His

Tribe Want and Don't Want-Story of Their Wrongs-They Demand a Commission-The Alternative of the Government-Remarks by Other Chiefs-Spotted Tall Has His Say-Another Talk To . day .

in the great council held in the office of the Soc retary of the Interior yesterday with the com-bined Sioux delegations was of great importance, particularly to the frontier people of Nebraska and adjoining Territories. It aimed solely at the relinquishment of the privileges the Sloux now have of hunting in Nebraska and on the Smoky Hill Fork. At 10:30 o'clock the Indians arrived with their interpreters, and were seated in a semi-circle in the Secretary's room after having shaken hands with the Secretary and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. At the opening of the conference Commissioner Smith addressed the delegation for

"When you came here last the Secretary told you some things which he desired you to consider before giving your reply. He asked you to give up your present reservation, and go to asother country south of Dakota. He wanted you to remember that Congress had appropriated for your use \$25,000 provided you reinquished your rights under the treaty of 1988 to hunt south of the Republican Fork and also in Nebraska. He further wanted you to consider fully the difficulties that now surround both the Indians and the Government in regard to keeping white people from invading

THE BLACK HILLS

country for the purpose of searching for gold. You said when you were here before that you could not leave your Dakota homes and go to the Indian Territory. In regard to that we do not want anything said to-day. We want to discuss the subject of your giving up your privilege. of hunting in Nebraska. You wanted in addition to the \$25,000 the sum of \$315,000 for relinquishing these privileges. The Secretary told you that it was impossible for the Great Father or himself to pay you any more money than Congress had upon me now. Before I speak I wish to call upon heaven and earth to bear witness to what I say. I have not let the words of the Great Father go from me. When I was here before the Great Father must have made a mistake, for he said that our treaty was for thirty years; now he tells me it was for thirty years only, taking out the years that have gone by since then. These two men who now stand beside me told me some time ago that the Government had \$25,000 that it would give me if I would give up my Dekots home. I said wait until I go and see if the Great father really holds the money in his hands—\$10,000 in one and the rest in the other. I have ohildren, and I am not willing to take any steps that will tend to make me poor. The \$25,000 will only pay for the land as far as the spot where Whistler was murdered. Above that place the land is not paid for. I will accept the money which you now

giving up

MY FRIVILEGES OF HUNTING

on the Republican. I think it is hard that he should ask us to do it now, and also that he should want us to leave our home and go to a Southern country. I told you twice that I would not go, and beth times I meant it. I mean it now. My country is a good country, and we all like it. Whatever we plant grows there. We chose it because it was a good country, and now we intend to keep it. I didn't come here to have any long dispute with the Great Father. I want to get along peaceably and do what is just and right. I came here to tell of many things that displease me. I do not like the running of the Nebraska line through my country. The stick-stucks are no good. I want the stakes pulled up and driven further south. Last year, when the annuity goods came, most of my people were away, and I drew the goods for them. Only a few were prosent when the ceasus was taken. My people are very numerous, and I ask for more annuity goods. I am not satisfied with the food we get here. I want good food sent out to my children. I want pork put up in barreis, not bacon, as I believe that some of my people have died by eating bad perk. We would like to have rice, hominy, and tea among our rations. I want to live as white men do, and when you give us wagons I would like to have rougheus a white man came among us and shut his eyes and called upon the Great Spirit. I asked him for guns, and he said that he would give them to me, but I haven't seen them yet. I think some of the white people don't always tell the truth. This is all I have to ask for now

"The Flo,000 which you offer me for my hunting-grounds is so small that I can hold it in my two hands and hardly know it is there. I want a sent out to my country. Of these I wish to choose MY PRIVILEGES OF HUNTING

commission of ten men a commission of ten men a commission of ten men to sent out to my country. Of these I wish to choose three, for when you choose all the men it is impossible for my people to agree, I don't want a soldier agent, for I am a man of peace. I want the military taken away. They point guns at our horses and make our children afraid. Some white people have urged me to ask the Great Father for a soldier agent, but I do not want one."

At the close of Red Cloud's remarks Lone Horn, head chief of the Cheyenne River Indians, introduced White Swan, who spoke as follows:

The address being interpreted by the regular interpreter, Mr. Fields, is:

"I came here to speak for the people who came with me, and I wish to know whether the Great Father counts us as one people, and whether we all have the same rights. The people who came from the west side of the reservation have presented some points, and I wish to speak sbont them. I came here with less than ten persons. We cannot consider much of anything ourselves, for we have so many people at home who wish to have a voice in the matter. We come here to know

WHAT YOU WANT OF US.

The Great Father spoke to us about one thing that very much frightened me. I never thought I didn'th have a country of my own, but when be spoke of sending me to some other country to live, I began to think perhaps I haven'tiany resilome. I don't want to take back word to my people about the Indian Territory. It would not be safe for me to say a word about it. It would make them feel so bad—it would not be right. I wish when I return home that you would assist me to keep the whiteeout of my country." After talking at some length about his agency troubles the Secretary told him that he was not to speak of them at present. At this he wrapped his blanket about him, and satdown with a frown. The Secretary, at the conclusion of White Swan's address, spoke to the delegation as follows: "The Great Father, anyself and Commissioner of Indian Affairs are the friends of the Indians and more anxious to make them well off. The Great Father wants to provide for the Indians a permanent home when this thing happens, as happen it must. The treaty of 1885 provided that the Indians might hunt on the Smoky Hill fork and in Nebraska as long as the game was plentiful. Now the Great Father see that the game is all gone. White people have get into that country, and now instead of buffalo it is covered with cattle, and when the Indian goes out to hunt

with the white men. The Great Father sees danger of fromble up in the Black Hills, because the whites believe there is gold there and are bound to go in search of it. He wants to stop these difficulties. He thinks if the Indians moved to the Indian Territory they would be a great deal better off than where they now are. But as you won't go to the Indian Territory I am now going to propose to you the next best thing.

"Your hunting ground privileges in Nebraska and on the Smoky Hill river are worth nothing to you, because there is no game in those regions. If you will give you \$25,000 in money. If you do you must do it immediately, because by another moon we will not have this money to give to you. I don't want to deceive you. If you agree to deliver up these privileges we will close the bargain at once and make a treaty to that effect. After that I will talk to you about your agencies and the ones and make a treaty to that effect. After that I will talk to you about your agencies and the Black Hills commission."

At the request of the Secretary, the interpretor, fir. Himms, asked them if they were ready to sign the agreement, at which Little Wound jumped suddenly to his feet and spoke with much emphasis as follows:

"Whenever any one is asked to settle anything which belongs to another he generally considers it well before giving an answer. He had always told his people when they went on hunts in Nebraska."

NOT TO INTERPREE WITH THE WRITES. They gave ear to me and did as I advised them. My people have been peaceable, but the whites have killed some of my chiefs. The whites have killed some of my chiefs. The whites have also stolen seventy-three horses from me, and I have come to Washington to get my pay. I have concluded to take two handslul of money for my hunting privileges. I don't get enough rations, and neither do I want to give up my country; that's what's the matter with me. I would like you to pamove the stakes you have driven on our southern boundary, and remove the military post new building near my agency, because I am alraid the soldiers will make trouble."

The Secretary remarked that Little Wound had made the best argument in invor of his processition that has been made yet. The hunts in Ne-

brasks, he said were continually leading the In-cians into trouble. The country is not a good Lunting country, but the Government is willing to give them \$25,000 for it, and the chiefs can sign the agreement now, which is ready for them, or they can go to their hotel and consider the matter

they can go to their notes and consider the matter until to-morrow.

At this juncture Little Wound arose hastily, and raid that if the Government meant that he was not to cross the North Platte he would want-\$40,000 a year for the next century.

The Secretary told the interpreter, Mr. Hinman, to say to Little Wound that if all his people were of his opinion they had better stop the talk at once.

NO. 162.

After a long consultation among the chiefs, Spotted Tail arose, and, addressing the Secretary, said: My friend, \$10,000 of that \$25,000 belongs to my people, and i am ready now to say that my people will accept it. I would rather have the muney sent out to my people, so that it can be divided there. If I let a whiteman take it to buy presents with for my people by the time the presents reach them there will be but a very few of them left. This is all I have to say now, but to morrow I want to taik about my agency.

Red Cloud then explained his boundary lines, and said that Spotted Tail claimed more than he really owned.

and said that Spotted Tail claimed more than he really owned.

The Secretary said that he would have a paper drawn up allowing the Sioux to occupy the country as far south as the Great Divide, which is fitten miles south of the Niobrara river, and that they could sign it then or wait until they had considered the subject.

Spotted Tail once more took the floor, and said that he would like to know what he was to do with the money.

The Secretary said that he would put it in any man's hands who was Spotted Tail's friend, and whom Spotted Tail should choose for that purpose.

Spotted Tail again addressed the Secretary, and said: "When I accept the money I can't get it. As there seems to be so much trouble about it, I will go and see the Great Father to-morrow, and what he says I will abide by."

At this the Indians filed out in single file and left for their hotel.

PROFESSOR MARSH
paid a visit to the President yesterday, and conversed with him at some longth respecting some statements of the military in his possession, confirming the former reports about the improper management of the Sioux supplies. The President thinks that the proper way to furnish such supplies to the agencies is through the army commissary. He also expressed a firm determination to prevent the lovasion of the Black Hills by the whites until the present Indian title to that country has been extinguished.

ANCHER TALK TODIAY. PROPESSOR MARSH

ANOTHER TALK TO-DAY. In order to comply with the request of the In-dians, they will be given an audience this morn-ing, at 10 o'clock, by the President, at the In-terior Department, at which the matter under consideration will be finally settled.

MURDER OF LARKIN W. SELSOR-

An Official of the United States Killed in Virginia by Counterfeiters. The secret service division of the Treasury Department received the startling news yesterday that Larkin W. Selsor, a member of the secret service force, had been foully murdered in Virginia, and while in the execution of his duin viginia, and while in the execution of in duties. Mr. Selsor's home was in Nicholsville,
Scott county, Virginia, and the lacts attending
his murder are these: He had been prominent in
assisting in the detection, in Wise county, of the
notorious Jack Mullin, a leader of a counterfeitling gang. Mullin was tried, found guilty, and
committed to jail at Abingdon in March last.
On the 10th of April Selsor received a letter
from either Jack Mullin or one of his friends advising where he could make large captures of
counterfeit money in Wise county. He mounted
his horse, and supplying himself with provisions
for two days, set out on his journey. Days
elapsed and no tidings were heard from him,
either at home or at the headquarters of the
secret service force. Search was instituted, and
last Sunday his body was found about two miles
from Opressus Station, Wise county. He had two
builts holes in his head and two in his breast.
There can be no doubt that Mr. Selsor was luradfrom his home and killed by those against whom
he was a witness in counterfeiting cases. He was
a man of family, a faithful officer, and respected
by a large circle of friends, and his foul murder
shows the desperate character of the villains engaged in the counterfeiting business. Mr. Selsor's home was in Nicholsville,

A Good Game Looked for To-Day. To-day, should Old Probs., so will it that the question as to which club, the Washingtons or Nationals, is the better of the two. Both clubs have scores of adherents, willing to back their nave seyres or adnerous, whing to back their opinion to the extent of a good cigar or a glass of the syrup found at our leading soda fountaiserstyled "Oh. I'm not particular," that their particular clab wins the game. At any rate, a good contest may be expected, and we hope to see a good turnout. See advertisement.

To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: The following article appeared in your paper of June 1.
"Col. A. E. Boone, a fourth-class clerk in charge of the pay division of the Sinth Auditor's office, was dismissed yesterday for alleged complicity in the late postal frauds."
Allow me to say that, so far as I know, no allegation of complicity in the postal frauds has been made against me, nor can say responsible person do so with impanity. I have been guilty of no wrong in my official position, and no one high or low can so truthfully assert. My dismissal, I am satisfied, was the result of unjustifiable and unfounded prejudice toward me, because of my sequantance with an accused person, against whem there exists a bitter official feeling. My integrity is my defence, and on this my friends To the Editor of the National Republican:

Dedication of the New York Temple-Dedication of the New York Temple.

Baltimore, June 1.—About 300 Knights Templars, representing Maryland, Baltimore, Monumental and Crusade commanderies, accompanied by members of the Grand Ledge of Maryland, left this city this morning to take part in the Masonic ceremonies in New York to-morrow. They should arrive in Jersey City at \$510 p. m., and will be escorted via Courtland street and Broadway to their headquarters at the St. Nicholas and Figh Avenue hotels.

Nicholas and Fifth Avenue hotels.

ATTERNOON SESSION.

CHICAGO, June L.—In the National Temperance Convention, this afternoon, Hon. Henry Wilson made a forcible appeal for the cause of temperance. At the conclusion of the Vice President's remarks, which were received with a good deal of enthusiasm, the chairman said he felt that the presence of Vice President Wilson at this time was an indication that the time was omining when there will be a man in the Presidency who will represent the friends of temperance. [Loud and continued applause.]

A letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, commending the cause, was then read.

ng the cause, was then read MASONIC GATHERING IN NEW YORK. MASONIC GATHERING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A large number of Commanderies of the Masonic body arrived in this city this afternoon and evening, and were quartered at the various hotels, some of them being guests of local Commanderies. Among those arriving were St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadephia; Detroit Commandery, No. 1; Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Baltimore Commandery, No. 2. These marched through the streets with music to their quarters. The streets through which they parsed were crowded with people, and they were frequently cheered along the route.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Ledge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York met this afternoon at the new afasonic Temple: Grand Master Elwood Thorne, presiding. Proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Brother Shoomaker. Grand Master Elwood Thorne, presiding. Proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Brother Shoomaker. Grand Master Thorne delivered an address, in which he alluced to the elevation of the Prince of Wales to Gratd Master's chair of England: to the erection of Masonic Temple in Italy, at the dedication of which his notiti Garibaldi who had been initiated in Tompkins Ledge, of New York, officiated. Speaking of the dedication of the new temple he congratulated the craft on the fine building they now own and their flourishing prospects. He then teelingly alluded to the death of Past Grand Masters John H. Anthony, who died in October 1st. Read, of Pennsylvania; L. H. Scott, of Pennsylvania; McGibboo, of Maryland, and Grand Master Wilson, of Canada. Fourteen new lodges were installed during the year. He expressed his approval of the greater part of the proposed amendments to the constitution, and closed his address with a list of decisions given throughout the year. The address was referred to a special committee.

The annual report of the Grand Secretary was presented, showing that during the year 1300 orethren were initiated and 1,165 affiliated. The total number of members May I was 81,893. The Grand Tressurer reported the receipts of the year at \$99,952, and the expenditures \$801,492. The general statement is as follows: Real estate and buildings, \$1,098,082; furniture, \$22,791; expenses, \$181,172; total, \$1,345. There is a debt against this amount of \$480,390. A number of distinguished visitors were then introduced and received with proper honors, among them the Grand Masters of Nova Scotia, New Jersey and Vermont.

On motion, the Grand Lodge of Wyoming was recognized.

After the appointment of standing committees the Grand Lodge adjourned until 730 a. m. tomorrow.

Grand Master Thorne to-night was visited by nearly all the distinguished Masons from abroad, among them the Grand Masters of Maryland, Illinois, Kansas, New Jersey, Massachusetta, Delaware and Rhode Island: the Deputy Grand Masters of Arkansas, the Grand Socretary of Quebec, R. W. C. Blakte, P. G. W. of Souland; Richard S. Baker, Grand Steward of England, and others. Palestine Commandery entertains St. John's Commandery, of Philadelphia, at a grand banques.

Columbus, Ohio, June 1.—All the hotels of this city are crowded with delegates to the Re-publican convention to-morrow. Interest centres in the candidates for the position of Governor, the Cincinnati Gazette declining to allow the ure of his name against Judge Taft, but his friends are pushing him, and it looks as if he